

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

A large number of our readers do not have access to the daily papers, and are, consequently, not fully apprised of the political situation. We shall, therefore, endeavor to give them a summary of what has been done so far, and what is now being done. Perhaps by this time all of them are aware of the fact that Tilden has received 184 electoral votes, and that only one more is required to give him a majority and thus elect him the Democratic president of the United States. To get that single vote we have the States of Louisiana and Florida yet undecided, to get it from South Carolina, we fear, gone for Hayes, but if so, it has been carried by fraud and by the most unscrupulous management on the part of the Radicals. A number of prominent men from Kentucky and the West and the North, belonging to both political parties, went to New Orleans, Louisiana, at the request of Grant and the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, to be present at the counting of the votes by the Returning Board of that State. After reaching there the members of the Democratic party made a respectful call upon the members of the Republican party, asking for a joint meeting for the purpose of having a concert of action before said Board. This polite and sensible call was responded to, and a conference decided. Thus matters stood until a day or two since. The Returning Board—that is the Board by whom the ballot-boxes were to be opened and the polls compared—had determined to sit with closed doors, and admit no one but themselves to be present at the counting and adjudication. To this resolve the members of the Democratic committee objected and entered a solemn protest. Ex-Governor Wickliffe, of Louisiana, who was one of the electors for the State at large, on the Democratic ticket, entered a forcible protest against his exclusion from the session of the Board, and such was the urgency of his reasoning that the Board, of which ex-Governor J. Madison Wells is president, reconsidered their order excluding the people, gave Mr. Wickliffe permission to attend, invited a committee of five from each of the great parties, and, finally, threw open the doors to reporters of the newspaper press and the public generally. This was doubtless forced upon them as a duty, as there was manifest injustice in excluding the public from their sessions. The first day's count resulted favorably to the Democrats, and the polls of the parishes which were counted agreed with the duplicates of the Democrats. There are four or five parishes which are disputed, and, by the laws of that State, such are passed over until the undisputed parishes shall have been disposed of. It is not denied that the Democrats have received a majority in the State of between 7,000 and 9,000 votes, and the only hope of the Republicans is that the Returning Board will throw out enough ballots cast for Tilden to reduce his majority so much as to give the State to Hayes. The Board, composed of men who are known to be unscrupulous adventurers, and capable of any infamy known in the annals of crime, may, and perhaps will, thus override and overcome the solemnly expressed will of the people. They pretend to be able to show that intimidation was used in several parishes, by which the negroes were kept or scared away from the polls. They also contend that fraud was used to such an extent as to prevent a fair expression of the wish of hundreds of black Republicans in those parishes. The fact is, and it will be abundantly established by the affidavits of hundreds of the blacks in those very parishes, that no intimidation was used except by black Republicans against black Democrats who desired to vote the Democratic ticket. It will, no doubt, be some days yet before the Returning, or Counting Board, will be able to complete their labors. Meantime we must all possess ourselves with patience, and while we hope for a fair and the best results, we can but have a secret dread that the end will be a repetition of the acts of the same Board when McKimery was excluded out of the Government of Louisiana and Kellogg installed in the chair. But when they shall have finished, if the result should prove unfavorable to Tilden, we have them to look up little Florida for the last ray of hope.

That State has, if human testimony can be credited, given Tilden a good majority, but the same unscrupulous means will be used to give the State to Hayes. The same allegations of fraud and intimidation are urged by the Radical party in order to defeat the Governor in a man named Stearns, who is almost illiterate, and he is regarded as unprincipled. Could he have his way, our destiny would be sealed; but, thanks to an overruling Providence, there is a power behind the throne greater in that State than the throne itself, and if we should lose Louisiana, we may get Florida. The functions of her Returning Board have, we learn, been decided to be ministerial only, and not judicial. This may be a saving clause to us. Never before, in the history of our country have we been placed under such suspense as we have labored under since the 10th of this month. That suspense has been truly agonizing. We trust, however, that the end is not far off, and that whatever may be the result, all will be well and "justice done though the Heavens fall."

LATER.—After all that was said and agreed upon by the Returning Board of Louisiana, admitting ex-Governor Wickliffe and the Democratic and Republican committees of five to be present at the count of votes made by the Board, that Board, by the influence of Governor Kellogg, recinded such order, and they were hence excluded from its sittings. Such is our latest advice from the State of Louisiana.

In 1804, Thos. Jefferson and Aaron Burr were Democratic candidates for the Presidency. Each received an equal number of the electoral votes, and there was, of course, a tie. The election as referred to the House. After many tie votes, and to settle the matter, one of Burr's supporters dropped him and voted for Jefferson and he was then chosen President. To make provision for such a future contingency, Congress amended the constitution and gave to Congress the power to choose the President and Vice President in case of a tie, and the House votes by States for President, each State having only one vote. So it will be seen that in case of a tie vote, Congress has the right to elect a President. There is no other state of case in which Congress can have a constitutional right to act in the matter. In choosing a Vice President, a majority of all the Senators elect him, but there must be at least two-thirds of all the Senators of the States present. The foregoing is substantially the provision of the Federal Constitution, and they are so plain that no one need say they are grounds for misconception.

ELECTING A PRESIDENT.—One would naturally suppose that the man who receives the greatest number of votes would, in this great Republic of ours, be the choice of the people for whatever office he might try to get. We sometimes doubt that we live in a Republic, or in a country having a Democratic form of government. A Democracy is "a government by the people." That means, of course, a government by a majority of the people who inhabit the country. In the late election, Tilden and Hendricks got over 500,000 majority of the popular vote over Hayes and Wheeler, and yet they may, for the want of a single "electoral" vote of one of the States, be defeated. Our own opinion is that a majority should rule; and those who receive that majority should be inducted into office as the choice of the people. A State that has no electoral votes, and gives a majority for other party of 1,000 is entitled to as many votes in the "electoral college" as a State which gives 50,000 majority for the other party.

THE Courier-Journal did that which every newspaper and magazine in the country should do at the present time, when it published the Federal Constitution. People will read and ponder it now who have scarcely ever heard of it before, and a study of that great bulwark would redound to the welfare of the country. Every freeman should study and obey the fundamental laws of his country. It should be one of the studies in every district school in the land, and in all the schools.

BEN BUTLER refused the invitation of Kellogg to assist at the grand counting in carnival in New Orleans. He did not believe that Northern men should go into the Southern States except with arms in their hands. The best did not have the courage to face a people whom he had robbed and insulted. He knows that in New Orleans there is at least one patriotic woman who would strike to avenge her sex, though she might, in reality, be "a woman of the town."

Those merchants in Philadelphia and New York who voted for Hayes, are, or should be, repenting in such cloth and ashes on account of it. The stagnation in business comes solely from the fact that Tilden has had trouble in the South in getting all of the electoral votes to which he is justly entitled.

NEXT Thursday will be Thanksgiving day.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—We had hoped to chronicle the fact that South Carolina had elected Gen. Wade Hampton as her governor, but from the latest advice, the Board of Canvassers of that State have been guilty of a monstrous wrong, by taking upon themselves not only ministerial, but judicial authority, and by giving the majority to Hayes, as president, and Chamberlain as governor, and the majority to the other Radical aspirants for office in that State. The Counting Board threw out the votes of Laurens and Edgefield counties, which gave large Democratic majorities, on account, as alleged, of "certain irregularities," which effected Republican candidates. Fraud and intimidation were their plea, in order to accomplish their designs. Throwing out Laurens and Edgefield counties, the Legislature will be composed of those who are favorable to the Republican party, and, as the Legislature thus composed, would be favorable to that party, who count the vote for governor, they hope to cast the vote for Chamberlain and thus defeat Hampton. The entire proceedings are known to be illegal. The end is not yet, but we hope that when it does come, all men will be able to say that justice is secured.

MUSTERING HIS CLANS.—It is plain that Grant means mischief. If the people could have a glimpse into those "secret sessions" held by the Cabinet, they would doubtless hear something startling and warlike. What means the gathering of the military clans around the capital? Soldiers have been called to assemble and go into winter quarters, but stand ready for any "emergency." Such an order is without precedent in our country in a time of peace. Such a course has a decided tendency to create an uneasiness in the public mind and put a check on business generally. The administration, though its organs deny any preparations of a warlike character, but as Grant and Cameron, and Sherman, can give no explanation of such steps, the people can come to no other conclusion than that there is to be used in inaugurating Hayes after the usurper Kellogg, and the ignominious, Stearns, shall have given him, through the most monstrous swindling, the electoral votes of Louisiana and Florida. The minds of the people of the whole country are already sufficiently inflamed, and the course now being pursued at Washington is but the adding of fuel to the flame, or but applying the torch to the magazine. A policy of peace is now what we need, not one of hostile or belligerent kind. But seeing and feeling that the "people" is about to depart from Caesar, and the crown from Alexander, they will dare to do anything, however illegal, to prevent such a calamity to themselves. Unable, as he is unworship, to wield the sceptre and wear the crown himself, Grant will see that they are placed in charge of one of his own choosing, regardless of the will of that 300,000 majority of American freemen. Thank God we have, as a people, the right to think, act, and speak for ourselves, and Grant should remember that England had a George III, and as the American people have never submitted to the will of a tyrant, they do not propose now, in the very dawn of their second century as a Republic, to yield to the dictates of one and place a crown upon his brow, or on that of one chosen by him. This sentiment is universal in the minds of the masses of our people, who know the fate and present condition of ill-starred Mexico, a country claiming to be a Republic, but which is one only in name.

THE constitution of our country plainly says that the States shall have the right to choose their presidential electors in their own way, but it also says that no man holding an office of honor, trust or profit under the government, shall be chosen elector. Notwithstanding this plain "shall not," a postmaster in Vermont and one in Oregon were chosen electors for their respective States. Now, how can they be eligible, or what power has the State to fill the vacancy should they resign? That shall not be a solid barrier, to our thinking.

Gen. George B. Crittenden is authority for the following, which, if true, will delight many a freeman who have suffered the loss of millions after carrying them many miles. He says if two table spoonful of salt are placed in a bucket of minnows, they will remain alive and well for three or four days without changing the water. If he be true, Gen. Crittenden deserves the thanks of all men who delight in handling the red and line.

Notwithstanding the great excitement incident to the presidential election, the revival meetings of Moody and Sankey in Chicago have been largely attended. In fact, the large building has been consumed and burned every night, with those eager to hear the gospel and learn the way to a better world.

Ezekiel West Butler gets off a speech truth and then. He says the president of the Senate has nothing to do, judicially, in the matter of counting the electoral votes. O. P. Morton thinks otherwise.

Grasshoppers have made their signs in various counties of this State, and we may be eaten up by them yet—we mean our crops, of course.

STATE NEWS.

Grant has again appointed the man O'Neal as United States Marshal for Kentucky, and the business of the district court will proceed.

Sixty-two thousand majority for Tilden, is the voice of Kentucky against a continuation of Grantism, and in favor of reform and honest government. And the colored people helped us roll up that majority.

The distillery warehouse of H. H. Johnston, of Woodford county, containing a large lot of whisky in bond, was burned recently. The tax on the whisky was \$39,000, which was released by the authorities at Washington.

After the celebration, last Monday night, three luck niggers attacked and severely beat Jack Doherty, an old and inoffensive colored man, whose only offense was that he had voted the Democratic ticket. — [Cumberland Courier.]

We learn with regret that Hon. James A. McKenzie, congressman elect from the Second Kentucky district, is lying dangerously sick with pneumonia. It is said that his hopes are entertained of his recovery. — [Paducah News.]

The deputy sheriff of Jessamine county, acting as sheriff of the election, at the poll in Nicholasville, proclaimed to a crowd of "colored" voters "that he hoped any d—d negro that voted the Democratic ticket, would be put back in slavery again." — [Jessamine Journal.]

Among the governors of the different States, who were invited to go to New Orleans by the Chairman of the Democratic Committee, was Governor McCrory. He did not accept the invitation, however, as business of importance kept him at home. This will account for the fact that "his name was not mentioned in the list of distinguished Democrats," at New Orleans, and the heart of those Radical papers who "wondered why," will, perhaps, be easy now.

A correction. By request of the respective writers, we copy the following letters from last week's Somerset Republican. It gives us pleasure to be able to set the gentlemen "straight before the public," and we regret that we gave newspaper publicity to the reports so industriously circulated in Somerset on the day of election, which, though greatly influenced by the intense excitement of that day, we were then loath to believe. — [ED. INTERIOR JOURNAL.]

"You would be surprised to see to what a base level some previously honorable men in this county have descended. It has been anything to gain votes for Bradley, and the lower the means used for it the better with them. His brothers-in-law have worked like troops, and out content with hugging and consoling with negroes in their secret meetings, they have established social equality, and have feasted numbers of negroes at their own tables, and dealt out free whisky without stint. However much this kind of doings may suit the other brother-in-law, we are sure that it is distasteful to Colonel Morrow, whom we regard as a thorough gentleman, but we are very much afraid the devilish bad company he keeps, will be his ruin socially and politically. Come back, Colonel, come back."

I slip the above from the letter of the Somerset correspondent of the INTERIOR JOURNAL. The manifest kind feeling expressed by Mr. Walton for me, forbids that I should do more in this communication than state that, so far as I am concerned, he has been the victim of a hoax, or lent a too credulous ear to a malicious slander. I have not huggled or consorted with negroes in their secret meetings; I have not been, during this canvass, either at a secret or public meeting of the negroes; I have not established social equality; I have not had a single one of them at my table; nor have I dealt whisky out to them. Brother Walton, your informant did not, so far as I am concerned, state a single truth. I hope you will do me the justice to either make the correction yourself, or insert this in your next paper; and will you pardon me if I suggest that you in future make a more thorough investigation before you permit yourself to make such serious charges against one whom you consider "a thorough gentleman."

THOMAS Z. MORROW.

SOMERSET, KY., Nov. 11 1876.

Editors Republican: My attention has been called to the article of the Somerset correspondent of the INTERIOR JOURNAL, signed "W. P. W.," in which he charges Bradley's brothers-in-law with hugging and consorting with negroes, establishing social equality with them, feasting them at their own tables, and dealing out to them whisky without stint. Now, I desire to state that each and all the above statements are false, in whole and in part. There is not a particle of foundation for any of them. There was not a single negro out at my house, nor did I furnish liquor to any negro. Mr. Walton, being a stranger, certainly did not manufacture this. It was communicated to him by some huggling scoundrel, in comparison with whom the meanest negro in the county is an angel of light. I hope Mr. Walton will give me the benefit of this in the next issue of his paper.

W. F. SCOTT.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

Killed by Campbell & Miller.

About this time (see almanac), the quinine hen-trait circulates as a redeemable currency. Fifteen cents a dozen.

Butter is still under pressure of over supply, and is dull at twenty cents.

Three influences have combined to elevate the value of sugar, and the combination is likely to hold inner for some time. The southern crop is short; Europe's best crop was almost a failure, which forces England into our territory for their sweetening; the stock of sugar on hands from last year's crop is too small to take into account in making up the necessary deficiency. They at retail for the present, and the holders of sugar may let go sooner.

We are constantly adding to our now already large stock of iron and woodwork, blacksmith's supplies, etc., and urgently invite an examination. Warehouse in basement of Vanarsdale's brick.

Land cans, sausage mills, hand kettles, stoneware, butcher knives, black pepper, and other pork-packing appliances at bottom prices.

The biggest bargain yet, in winter gloves, prices ranging from 50 cents to \$1.50.

Tilden's inauguration may be doubtful, but there's no doubt about our Great Turkish Bath Soap being the best and cheapest toilet soap in America. Two cents each, or one dozen for a dollar.

They may count Tilden out, but you may just safely gamble on satisfactory general results if you buy your groceries and hardware from Campbell.

No intimidation, bribery, fraud, election, or returning boards threatened, but you had better read this column every week with that earnest consideration which the subjects treated demand of the patriotic purchaser.

New stock of fancy candies, nuts, fruit, and sweetmeats generally.

A first-class riding bridle for \$1.25. A very fine riding bridle, with wrought bit, for \$2.00.

We are now selling soda ash for making our "2-cent soap" for 6 cents a pound.

A nice Tea Caddy and one pound of prime Green Tea, for one dollar.

We want a few thousand pounds of good flour at \$2.75 in trade.

Remember our superb sprouting hoe at one dollar.

We take special care to keep our stock of Fancy Groceries complete and fresh.

Fresh pickles, chow-chow, mustard, salad dressing, celery salt, flavoring extracts, acids, spices, raisins, currants, citron, etc., sold at regular grocery margins.

Famous Baker's Chocolate, Cox's Gelatine, Royal Baked Cocoa, Nutmeg's Sliced Raisins, Oregon Corn Starch, National A. Cream Tartar, Lemon Sugar, etc., received lately.

Attention of blacksmiths is called to our new horse nail, the Shuck. Price per ton, \$4.50. It is a perfect nail, and of uniform size.

Blacksmiths will do well to get our prices on Iron, Steel, Nails, Shoes, Plow Moulds, Bolts, Hoses, etc.

Fourteen bushels of Irish potatoes will buy a farm bell.

Attach a wire fender to your grate, and the children will be safe from "a horrible death by falling into the fire."

Two hundred and fifty pounds of good flour will buy a farm bell.

Our farm bells are fully warranted for one year.

NEW BILLOP FARM.—Cranberries, Mince Meat, Buckwheat Flour, New Ham, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Porkhouse Sausage, Corned Beef, Fresh Fish and "possum" and "livers."

THINGS NEW, NOVEL AND SEASONABLE.—First mats, Mopsicks, Scrub Brushes, Fire Sticks, Wire Fire Fenders, Saddle Horns, Blended Coal Hods, Tea and Counter Scales, Farm and Call Bells, Novelty Sausage Grinders, etc., etc.

A large and comprehensive Stock of Bridles, Collars, Linen, Pouch and Buck Straps, Headstalls, Reins, Snaps, best Whips, etc., all offered cheaper than ever.

A beautiful Stock of Japanese Chaired Sets, etc., from \$2.50 to \$1.00.

We have the very best Dollar Axe in the market, but especially commend the celebrated Kelly Axe, manufactured in Louisville. Price, \$1.25. Also a new stock of Axe Handles of Kentucky timber.

Buggy Wheels from \$9 to \$12 each; Buggy Shafts from 75 cents to \$1.50 per pair. The largest stock of Iron, Shoes, Nails, &c., ever brought to Stanford.

NEW TWO CENT SOAP.

Recipe.—Put into an iron kettle five gallons of soft water, to this add five pounds of Pure Soda Ash, and three pounds of unsalted Lime; boil the mixture three quarters of an hour; then dip out into a tub, stirring the tub, and let it sit until it settles (the lye will rise quite clear), then dip it off and put into your kettle; to this add three gallons of red sugar, measured and boil from two to three hours. If solid or rich grease is used, add one fourth less. You may try it by dropping a little in a saucer, and, if hard, it is done. You may then pour it into a tub, let it remain until next day, then in barrels and casks.

Attention is called to our quotations of Tinware and Hardware, elsewhere.

Tilden's Soap is a down different earlier at from 60 cents to \$1.25 per dozen. Green Soap at 50 cents per dozen. Irish and India Soap at \$1.00 per dozen. Soda Ash Soap at 50 cents per pound.

Price List of Woodwork.

Wheels.	Per Pair.	Per Set.
Small 12 in.	\$7.50	\$1.50
Medium 14 in.	\$9.00	\$1.80
Large 16 in.	\$10.50	\$2.10
Extra Large 18 in.	\$12.00	\$2.40
Best 20 in.	\$13.50	\$2.70
Best 22 in.	\$15.00	\$3.00
Best 24 in.	\$16.50	\$3.30
Best 26 in.	\$18.00	\$3.60
Best 28 in.	\$19.50	\$3.90
Best 30 in.	\$21.00	\$4.20

Best 32 in.

Best 34 in.

Best 36 in.

Best 38 in.

Best 40 in.

Best 42 in.

Best 44 in.

Best 46 in.

Best 48 in.

Best 50 in.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

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AND MILLINERY GOODS.

Miss Lucy Butterfield from Louisville, has returned, and offers to the Trade of Lincoln and adjoining Counties, a large Stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods of her own selection, for the Fall and Winter Trade.

TERMS CASH.

Pay Cash for Goods, and save the Large Profits that you must pay, when buying on time, in order to

COVER INTEREST AND BAD DEBTS.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

N. B. TEVIS

is now receiving the

LARGEST AND MOST

COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET—CONSISTING OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

GENTS' WHITE SHIRTS A SPECIALTY.

Hosiery, Supenders, Gloves, Underwear, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Linen and Paper Collars, &c.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Gum Shoes, Gum Overcoats, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c. &c.

He invites Especial Attention to his Stock of Ladies' Gents' and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALL GOODS DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

AND WILL BE SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.

N. B. Tevis' "Cash Clothing House,"

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